

Mahoning Co., Ohio  
 Maricopa Co., Arizona  
 Middlesex Co., Massachusetts  
 Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin  
 Mobile Co., Alabama  
 Nassau Co., New York  
 Nueces Co., Texas  
 Oneida Co., New York  
 Onondaga Co., New York  
 Orange Co., Florida  
 Passaic Co., New Jersey  
 Pinellas Co., Florida  
 Plymouth Co., Massachusetts  
 Polk Co., Florida  
 Riverside Co., California  
 St. Clair Co., Illinois  
 San Bernardino Co., California  
 San Diego Co., California  
 San Joaquin Co., California  
 Shelby Co., Tennessee  
 Sonoma Co., California  
 Suffolk Co., New York  
 Wayne Co., Michigan  
 Worcester Co., Massachusetts

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## PART 73—WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

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### § 73.1 Purpose.

The purpose of these rules is to set forth the policies and procedures that the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service (NPS), uses to direct and coordinate U.S. participation in the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was ratified by the Senate on October 26, 1973. The rules describe the procedures used to implement the Conven-

tion under the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. The purpose of the World Heritage Convention is to enhance worldwide understanding and appreciation of heritage conservation, and to recognize and preserve natural and cultural properties throughout the world that have outstanding universal value to mankind.

### § 73.3 Definitions.

*Cultural Heritage*— Article 1 of the Convention defines “Cultural Heritage” as:

Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings, and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art, or science;

Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art, or science; and

Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological, or anthropological points of view.

*Natural Heritage*— Article 2 of the Convention defines “Natural Heritage” as:

Natural features, consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; and

Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation, or natural beauty.

*Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, or *World Heritage Committee*, means the Committee established by Article 8 of the Convention and assisted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It is composed